

## The Washington Times

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## CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of April was as follows:

April 1.....	51,021	April 16.....	51,074
April 2.....	50,741	April 17.....	50,741
April 3.....	50,741	April 18.....	50,741
April 4.....	50,741	April 19.....	50,741
April 5.....	50,741	April 20.....	50,741
April 6.....	50,741	April 21.....	50,741
April 7.....	50,741	April 22.....	50,741
April 8.....	50,741	April 23.....	50,741
April 9.....	50,741	April 24.....	50,741
April 10.....	50,741	April 25.....	50,741
April 11.....	50,741	April 26.....	50,741
April 12.....	50,741	April 27.....	50,741
April 13.....	50,741	April 28.....	50,741
April 14.....	50,741	April 29.....	50,741
April 15.....	50,741	April 30.....	50,741

Total for the month.....5,237,381  
Daily average for the month.....173,946

The net total circulation of The Times during the month of April was 5,237,381, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 26, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for April to have been 201,438.

## Sunday.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sunday during the month of April was as follows:

April 3.....	38,998	April 17.....	39,447
April 10.....	41,139	April 24.....	41,272

Total for the month.....160,756  
Sunday average for the month.....40,189

The net total circulation of The Times (Sundays) during the month of April was 140,756, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during April, shows the net Sunday average for April to have been 35,189.

In each issue of The Times, the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page, at the left of the date line.

## THE DAY WHEN THE NATION PAYS TRIBUTE TO ITS DEAD.

Today is Memorial Day. It is the day when the nation, from Maine to California, pays deserved tribute to its honored dead. All over the country fitting ceremonies are being held in memory of the long muster roll of the silent ones, those who lost their lives on bloody fields, those who were rent by wounds from which they suffered and succumbed, those who were caught in the fatal grip of the diseases of the camp, and those who, invulnerable to bullets or to disease, have gone down before the remorseless hand of Time.

Loving hands are placing flowers and flags on the graves of fathers and sons and brothers, those who constitute the vast army of the known dead who were sacrificed in the terrible struggle of '61 and '65. Nor are those whose names are unknown, but whose bones have been gathered up from battlefields all over the South, and decently interred, forgotten. The sailors who lost their lives on the ocean and on the rivers in saving the Union are remembered. And while Memorial Day was instituted primarily for the soldiers of the civil war, the dead of other wars are given equal tribute.

More and more, Memorial Day is coming to be generally observed in this country. It is in some respects the noblest of our holidays. It is a time when we can all profitably stop and turn our minds to the consideration of what it is about, of what its lessons are. It is a time to remove any last vestiges of sectionalism, a time to instill in the minds of the young people right ideas of patriotism. Year by year, the lines of the survivors of the armies who fought for the preservation of the Union a half century ago are growing thinner and the armies of the dead are growing larger. We cannot honor them too highly or cherish their services too greatly. It is a day to study the example which they set. Incidentally, too, it is worth while to remember that this generation has its problems to solve, its great issues to be met, and that not less heroism will be required courageously and honestly to meet these problems than was required of the men who have sacrificed themselves all along the line of march of the republic.

## SENATOR NEWLANDS ADMONISHES THE DEMOCRATS.

Senator Newlands of Nevada, in the course of the discussion of the question of Government control of railroad capitalization, gave the Democrats in the Senate a warning which they will do well to ponder over. Senators Bailey, Rayner, and Hughes, of the Democratic side, had been expounding the constitutional obstacles in the path of Federal regulation of the issues of railroad securities. To them, such regulation seems impossible.

The platforms of both parties speak out in favor of such regulation, thus indicating pretty plainly what are the sentiments of the public on the proposition. Yet when it came to voting on the Doolittle amendment, to control capitalization, only four Democrats—Senators Chamberlain, Newlands, Purcell, and Stone—voted for it.

One would think that in view of the stand of both parties on this question constitutional lawyers in Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, would devote their energies, not to finding obstacles, but to discovering how to surmount them; to seeking some way to effect a thing obviously needed in the public interest. The Senate Demo-

crats are not more to be blamed in this relation than some of their Republican brethren, but Senator Newlands' observations for the benefit of his party drew special attention to Democratic obligations. Senator Newlands said:

"The people of the United States are not inclined to permit themselves to be absorbed in studying refinements as to the Constitution. They wish great national constructive work to be done. They wish great reforms inaugurated and pressed to a solution."

Senator Newlands spoke of the evils of interstate commerce, and declared there were many lines of progressive action which could be taken only by the National Government. Should it declare itself impotent to accomplish them, he held its doom was sealed, and that the people would not trust it with authority. He advised his brethren to break away from the traditions of the past and set their faces to the future.

Democratic leaders entrusted with the management of the Congressional campaign and with the policy of the party in Congress will do well to weigh Mr. Newlands' utterances.

## CURTISS DISTANCES THE FASTEST TRAINS.

Impressive in every particular is the wonderful flight of Glenn H. Curtiss from Albany to New York. In all respects, it emphasizes the fact that the day is at hand when the airship is entitled to be considered, not as a plaything, but as a highly useful, practical piece of constructive mechanism. No man can say what are the limits of its field of usefulness or where development is going to cease.

Probably the fact that will impress the average man most forcefully about the trip is the high speed achieved by the daring sailor of the air. He flew faster than the fastest trains and the time he was actually in flight to cover a distance of 137 miles was 152 minutes. Paulhan's flight from London to Manchester, 186 miles, was outdone in speed and distance.

Few stretches of country, outside of the high mountain regions, could be picked out more difficult for airship flight. This is because of the treacherous air currents that run in all directions, unexpectedly, in the atmosphere above the Hudson, and the hilly, wooded, broken region through which it passes. Mr. Curtiss has not only won the \$10,000 prize that belongs to him, but he has set a pace for the aeronauts of the world to follow.

## WILL MR. ROOSEVELT SUPPORT THE INSURGENTS?

No small degree of excitement has been stirred up by the disclosure of the fact that former President Roosevelt has written a letter to Representative Hamilton Fish, in which Mr. Fish, an insurgent, has been asked to meet Roosevelt immediately after his arrival in New York. The language of the letter is such as to lead to the inference that Mr. Roosevelt sympathizes with the insurgents, but is not prepared to submit his sentiments to paper. Needless to say, the letter has caused joy in the camp of the insurgents and some nervousness and anxiety in the camp of the regulars.

The letter has brought out more clearly than before, though it was by no means unknown prior to the receipt of it, that the utmost efforts are going to be put forth to get Mr. Roosevelt to align himself with each of these factions. Insurgents will try to get him to commit himself to them, and regulars will endeavor to get him to take his stand on their side.

It is impossible to predict, inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt alone can determine it, which course the former President will take. It may safely be forecast, however, that he is not going to be in a hurry about committing himself. He is likely to want to study conditions here at first hand.

Mr. Roosevelt has always been a pretty good organization man so far as his politics is concerned, despite his display of independence at times and his reputation for being a foe to bossism. So, it is conceivable he will try to bolster up the Republican regulars and the organization. That his sympathies really lie with the insurgents or progressives will hardly be doubted by those who know his views of things intimately.

There is one phase to the progressive movement in the Republican party, in and out of Congress, however, which is likely to weigh with Mr. Roosevelt if he takes time to look the ground over. It is this: The progressive movement has gained vigor, strength, and proportions to such an extent that neither Roosevelt nor any other man can stop its growth. It has powerful moral force back of it. We can hardly believe that Theodore Roosevelt, with his keen grasp of situations, will seek to break it. If he does, the progressive movement will not be stopped, but Mr. Roosevelt's great prestige will find itself shattered. Believing Mr. Roosevelt will realize this, we do not expect to see him making war on the insurgent movement.

## MR. CHOYNSKI'S PSYCHOLOGY PRESCRIPTION.

If Jeffries doesn't win the big mill, it will not be for the lack of scientific training. He has placed himself largely in the hands of that apostle of culture, "Joe" Choynski, who recently outlined his regimen for the present week. The big fellow was to have "roadwork and sprinting and plenty of

my psychology prescription—art, literature, and science for the leisure hours." As Mr. Choynski delicately intimates, physical exercise is all very well in its way, but success depends so much on being able to land an uppercut at the psychological moment that psychology is really of paramount importance.

The sprint along the open road for a couple of hours hardens the muscles and gets the system in condition, but it is the intellectual bath immediately following which really does the work. Give a man an hour or so of the "Critique of Pure Reason" and he can go out and whip his weight in wild cat. What could be a finer preparation for a set-to with "Jack" Johnson than three or four sittings with "The Descent of Man?" A lecture by Mr. Choynski on the influence of the impressionist school of art would furnish inspiration for a forty-round battle.

Psychology has too long been overlooked as a factor in the training quarters, and the thanks of those who take an interest in the roped arena go out to Mr. Choynski.

The death of Dr. Robert Koch, the distinguished scientist and bacteriologist, recalls the fact that in one respect Dr. Koch was outdone by American scientists. He advanced the theory that bovine tuberculosis and tuberculosis affecting human beings are not intercommunicable. This theory has been disproved by the researches of American bacteriologists, especially by those of the Department of Agriculture. It does not, however, alter the fact that Dr. Koch's researches were of great value to humanity.

President Taft is in New York on Memorial Day and so is Gifford Pinchot. It is an error, however, to say that Mr. Taft has gone there to greet Gifford when he first steps on the dock.

Let us hope that those 100 prospective brides who came to New York from Scotland yesterday are not like Lina Cavalieri—glad the American divorce laws are easy.

Dr. Cook is now said to be in Scotland. If the doctor has been everywhere he is alleged to have been seen, his traveling expenses must be something awful.

With all his knowledge of forestry, Mr. Pinchot, just back from Europe and Roosevelt, maintains he has not yet been driven to the tail timbers.

The deposed Shah of Persia is studying medicine—probably with the idea that he will thus have the means to get even with his enemies.

The Congressional campaign will open August 15. Aviators anxious to avoid air currents would do well to get in ahead of that date.

In China they have riots when the prices of food go up. Here we have a lot of speeches and investigations. Such is civilization.

The big political parties say they will have trouble raising money—and it's true about the Democrats.

Dr. Lange may or may not have manufactured silver, but at any rate he has made a lot of talk.

If the Taft legislative program weathers many more gales, it will be a good sailor.

What will Mr. Carpenter do with the insurgents in Morocco?

Paper money may carry germs—but also comfort.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

The Nation kneels today in prayer. For patriots who have bravely died for home and country, love and truth on mountain, field, and flowing tide!

We bring the sweetest flowers of May To spread above the warrior's grave, A loving tribute to the dead Who perished on the land and wave!

This Great Republic never can Forget the men who wore the Blue, And sacrificed their health and lives For what they felt the pure and true!

And Liberty shall long reverberate The memory of her sainted dead, By decorating every year The vernal mound above their head!

And while the stars in beauty shine, And ages roll from sun to sun, This Nation, grand and superlative, Shall kneel and pray at Arlington!

JOHN A. JOYCE.  
Washington, D. C., May 30, 1910.

## MISS LA FOLLETTE TO GIVE READING

Miss Fola La Follette will give a dramatic reading, "How the Vote was Won," under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage Association of the District at the Arlington Hotel next Thursday evening.

As the title indicates, the play is a strong plea for votes for women. An absurd home scene is depicted in which all a certain man's feminine relatives who have been self-supporting, quit their positions and announce that they have come to live with him and will stay as long as he lives. Of course, the male victim becomes a convert of the suffragettes.

## What's on the Program Tonight in Washington

Amusements.

Belasco—Ben Greet plays in "Romeo and Juliet," 8:20 p. m.

National—"The Trovatore," 8:15 p. m.

Columbia—"College Widow," 8:15 p. m.

Academy—Vaudeville, 7:15 p. m.

Gaiety—"Jersey Lilies," 8:15 p. m.

Casino—Continous vaudeville.

Masonic Auditorium—Motion pictures, 7:20.

Majestic—Motion pictures and vaudeville.

Cosmos—Motion pictures and vaudeville.

Arcade—Midway attractions.

Luna Park—Music, dancing, and vaudeville.

Chevy Chase Lake—Music and dancing.

Marshall Hall—Music and dancing.

Chesapeake Beach—All amusements.

Takoma Hall, Takoma Park—Lecture by Prof. Alonzo T. Jones, of Battle Creek, Mich. Subject, "What Is Patriotism in the District of Columbia?"

(The Times will be pleased to announce meetings and entertainments in this column. Phone or write announcements.)

## In the Mail Bag

## Civic Uplift.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

There are men affiliated with the Republican party, as well as with the Democratic party, who ought to have been relegated to the rear years ago; men who do not measure up to the high standard that is now required by the progressive element in both great parties and leaders of the bold.

The time is not very far distant when the voters of this great city and State of ours (New York) will see a wonderful change in politics. The people of this great Commonwealth are determined to get direct nominations sooner or later, and they usually get what they desire. The citizens have been aroused from their lethargy; they asserted their manhood, demanded and got what they demanded in the last mayoralty campaign as well as in the Thirty-third Congressional district (Monroe county) election, recently held; they elected men of their choice, men who are doing their duty. Bossism in the Republican party and bossism in the Democratic party in our city and State and in many other cities and States in the United States is a thing of the past, yes, burned so deep that it can never be resurrected.

Our intelligent, high-minded and law-abiding citizens who do their own thinking, those students of economics who are equipped with a keen sense of justice, and imbued with high ideals of citizenship and an increased interest in civic affairs and civic uplift, have smashed all previous records of independence in thought and action at both the last municipal and Monroe county elections. They will recognize leadership in party, but no boss will ever cajole, intimidate, induce or control them again. RELA TOKAJL, Brooklyn.

## Old Tennessee.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

I wish to say a word through your "Mail Bag" about a State that, while great and prosperous, has not received the public recognition to which she is entitled.

Tennessee was the third State admitted to the Union after the adoption of the Constitution, which was in the year of 1796. She has had four capitals, which are Knoxville, Kingston, Murfreesboro, and Nashville, the present. Her greatest length is 432 miles, her greatest breadth 103 miles, and she covers 42,000 square miles. In middle Tennessee, beyond the river valley, lies the garden of Tennessee, a rich plain of 4,500 square miles, which is filled with cotton, grain, and rich tobacco fields; it also contains the largest red cedar forests in America.

The great Cumberland plateau, which is 1,000 feet above the Tennessee river, is rich in coal and limestone; among the Cumberland mountains are great caverns many miles long, in which flow powerful underground streams, and the bones of extinct animals are to be found here also. Elsewhere in Tennessee are to be found the mysterious sink holes, through which the waters drain into the swift underground currents. Tennessee is twice crossed by that great river which bears her name. The leading crops are hay, corn, oats, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and potatoes. The coal fields cover 5,000 square miles of the Cumberland plateau; there are also lead and zinc mines, marble, kaolin, limestone, and granite quarries.

Manufacturing amounts to \$75,000,000 yearly. The first railroad was the Memphis, chartered in 1831, when there was only fifty miles in the country. Tennessee has many thriving universities, among them the Vanderbilt, endowed with \$1,000,000 from Commodore Vanderbilt. He was probably the first man to tread on the soil of this native State. Tennessee seceded June 8, 1861, and was re-admitted in 1866. Many of the hardest fought engagements of the war took place on her soil. The population of Tennessee in the last census was 2,020,618. The 1910 census will show a great increase.

Tennessee is wealthy and thriving; she is keeping a good pace with her sister States. HARRY W. BRIMER.

## Capital Tales

## Keen Chief Objector.

A NEW "Book of Lamentations" has appeared in Congress. This time the Senate is favored.

For months the members of the House have dubbed Representative Mann of Illinois the great "lamentator" of that body. It is because he objects to everything that unanimous consideration is asked for.

Now Senator Keen of New Jersey has entered the same class on the Senate side. It has been the practice of the upper body to respect a member's request for unanimous consent for the consideration of certain local measures. The courtesy of the body has always been extended and it is a rare thing for a member to demand the "regular order of business" in the face of an associate's request.

That was in the old days. So impressive was the "organization" that it could afford to be tolerant occasionally and allow a Senator to press the private bill. Now, though, the guard seems to be rather irritable. They are not even graceful about it.

As a result Senator Keen has been put forward as the official objector. He can be heard day after day calling for the "regular order" and this call from any one member makes it necessary for the Senator with the private bill to await his turn on the calendar.

## Sheppard's Amendment.

THE proposition of putting a referendum to the Deity in the Constitution has come up into prominence once more. Representative Morris Sheppard of Texas is the man back of it. He has secured a promise of a hearing before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Judiciary.

It is pretty thoroughly realized that if this question ever goes to the country, on a proposed amendment to the Constitution, it will carry hands down. Gentlemen in State Legislatures may inveigh against an income tax amendment, but Sheppard is confident they would not dare oppose his proposition.

Mr. Sheppard's position is that the Constitution is the only great American state document that does not contain a recognition of the Divine power. His advocacy of this amendment recalls the fact that he was prominent in stirring up in the House the agitation to have the words, "In God We Trust" put back on the coins when Roosevelt had removed them.

## Miss Barbara Kauffmann Gives Tea

## In Honor of Miss Marguerite Dixon

Is Hostess at Country Place "Airlie" on the Military Road.

General Woodhull Gives Informal Luncheon at Chevy Chase Club.

Mrs. Harlow Will Take New England Motor Tour

Evan Sinclair Cameron to Be Usher at Wedding in New York.

Will Be Accompanied by Wife and Spend Several Days in Metropolis.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Ale hire are moving this week into their new house, 2348 S street, which has just been completed and is expected to be settled by the last of the week.

Captain Arturo Cuavos Honor Guest of Viscount d'Azy.

The guests were received by Viscount d'Azy, assisted by the charge d'affaires of the French embassy. The guests were the first secretary of the Chilean legation, Alberto Yocham; the first secretary of the Peruvian legation, Freyre y Santander; the naval attaché of the Russian embassy, Commander Vassiloff; the naval attaché of the German embassy, Commander von Retzmann; the naval attaché of the Japanese embassy, Commander Hiras; the naval attaché of the Italian embassy, Commander Camperio; and the military attaché of the Spanish legation, Col. de Don Nicolas Urculuy y Cerejo.

Mr. and Mrs. George Xavier McLanahan, with their children, and Mrs. George William McLanahan, sailed on Saturday for England. They will return on the Lapland the end of October.

Admiral and Mrs. Van Reppen To Visit Daughter at Cape Cod.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Van Reppen will close their Washington residence next week and go to Weano, Cape Cod, where they will spend the summer. Their son-in-law and daughter, Baron and Baroness Korff, and their little son will spend the summer with them.

Mrs. Chandler Hale, wife of the Third Assistant Secretary of State, has gone to Pennsylvania for a series of visits.

Mrs. Hunt Slater will leave Washington shortly for New York. From there she will sail to spend the summer in Europe.

Mrs. McVeagh, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, will go to Chicago in a day or two, for a short visit before going to their summer home in Dublin, N. H., for the season, about the last week in June.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, is making a few visits in Philadelphia and New York, before going to Beverly, where he will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Kaufman, of Rhode Island avenue, were at home yesterday in honor of their daughter, Miss Juanita Kaufman, and Simon Nye, whose engagement was announced recently. The residence was tastefully decorated with masses of ferns and cut flowers.

Those who assisted were Miss Florence Nye, of Scranton, Pa.; Miss Mabel Kaufman, of New York; Misses Leona and Cordelia Kaufman, of Baltimore; Miss Hortense Sondheimer, of Baltimore; Miss Amelia Hollander, of Baltimore; Miss Belle Goldman, of Baltimore; Miss Freda Rabitz, of Baltimore; Miss Nellie Behrend, of New York; Miss Esther Behrend, of New York; Miss Dryfuss, Miss Nellie Renberg, and Miss Elsa Coblentz.

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